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not see that, having conquered the ancient masters of the Filipinos, we could not in the national conscience substitute another mastery. Our whole policy has been to bid the Filipino be a man. This is our experiment in the Far East, not in ten years can results be looked for.

We may be all wrong, but as yet we compare rather well with any British Raj who has earned the fanatic hatred of the dependent race. The writer of these lines has the less hesitation in this comment, has the less fear of the charge of American hifalutin, for the two reasons that he has intimate acquaintance with more than one British Raj, even in the region of the "Far East Revisited," and that he has had to bear the heat and burden of the administration of the affairs of an inferior race on the American plan. The idea of government by consent of the governed does not seem to have suggested itself to Mr. Angier as conditioning the American administration of the Philippines so fundamentally that the idea to us is intolerable of an American Raj. W. C.

**Das heutige Neuseeland. Von Dr. Med. Max Hertz.** 345 pp. Verlag v. Alfred Schall, Berlin, 1908. \$1.50.

The author does not inform us in what capacity he visited New Zealand. From the contents of his book, however, the larger part of which is given over to descriptions of excursions in pleasant company, and from the style which rarely rises above a purely conversational level, one may suspect him to have been one of the tourists who visit that island in increasing numbers. His records must not, therefore, be measured by scientific standards; but they constitute a very entertaining book which tells interestingly about the country, its native and colonial population, its social and legislative history, etc. For the more scientific parts, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to the respective authorities. On the whole, the book can be recommended to everybody who wishes to read about New Zealand without burdening himself with too much technical ballast. It is a pity that the majority of the pictures are rather poorly executed, and the lack of an index, which alone would prove that the book makes no claim to a scientific character, is a great obstacle to really profitable reading of it. M. K. G.

**Amerika-Wanderungen eines Deutschen. Von Johannes Wilda.** 3 vols., pp. viii and 367-339-391. Allg. Verein für deutsche Literatur, Berlin, 1906. M. 18.

There are not many books of travel which cover as large a territory as these three volumes of Dr. Wilda's. From Alaska to Cape Horn there is hardly a point of importance on the Pacific coast which he did not visit, and about which he does not report in an interesting and entertaining way. What gives the book a more than ephemeral value is, however, not so much the descriptions of the countries visited, although some of them are very fine, as the study in political geography which they represent. Not travelling as an actual explorer, the author does not intend to contribute to the geography proper of those countries, unless by an occasional discovery, such as the determination of the tributaries of the Sarapiquí River and its lagoons and lakes. His intention is rather to supply "food for the political understanding" of South American and Central American conditions. His characterizations of the various forms and results of government from the republic of Colombia to British Columbia, and again in the various states of South America, are striking illustrations of the different workings of republican institutions with different races and on different levels of civilisation, which might furnish food for thought also to politicians of more advanced countries.